RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 1, 1852.

"NO NORTH, NO SOUTH, NO EAST, NO WEST, UNDER THE CONSTITUTION; BUT A SACRED MAINTENANCE OF THE COMMON BOND AND TRUE DEVOTION TO THE COM RON BROTHERHOOD."—Fyanklin Pierce. Extracts from a Discussion in Accomac, Va.

Mr. Wise -- WERE YOU IN NEW HAMPSHIRE TWO
YEARS AGO, AND DID YOU NOT HEAR HALE SPEAK
AND SAVIS HIS SPEECH, THAT HE WOULD HEAD AN
ARMY TO MAKCH UPON THE SOUTH, AND PUT DOWN ARMY TO MAKEH UPON THE SOUTH, AND FOLDOWS SLAVERY! "Mr. Mapp.—"I WAS THERE, HEARD MR. HALE SPEAK, AND SAY WHAT YOU STATE."

Mr. Wise—"DID YOU NOT HEAR FRANKLIN PIERCE RE-PLY TO THIS, AND SAY—"IF HALE SHOULD HEAD AN ARMY TO MARCH ON THE SOUTH, HE HAD FIRST TO MARCH OVER HIS (PIERCE'S) DEAD BODY, FOR HE WOULD HEAD AN ARMY TO OPPOSE HIMP."

Mr. Mapp.—I DID. GEN. PIERCE DID SAY (SLAPPING HIS HAND UPON HIS BREAST, THAT HALE WOULD HAVE TO PASS OVER HIS DEAD BODY, BEFORE HE MARCHED UPON THE SOUTH.

FG-"IN ISHOR '45, MR PIERCE SAID IN HIS SPEECE

TIMES OF STATES AND THE OCCASION HEAVER SAFE IN THIS STATES.

UPON THE OCCASION I HAVE REFERRED TO, THAT HE DID NOT THINK HALE'S PARTY COULD MEAN WHAT THEY SAID, THAT IS, TO EFFECT THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY BY FORCE OF ARMS; AND IF THEY DID, HE WAS SURE THAT EVERY GOOD CITIZEN WOULD BE WILLING—AT LEAST HE WOULD—TO LAY DOWN HE DEAD BODY TO PROTECT THE CONSTITUTION."—[Mr. Mapp's correction and reiteration of the "thrilling diologue."

"I NOW HESITATE BETWEEN EXTENDING THE PERIOD OF RESIDENCE BEFORE NATURALIZATION TO 21 YEARS. AND A TOTAL REPEAL OF ALL THE ACTS OF CONGRESS ON THE SUBJECT—MY MIND INCLINES TO THE LATTER—[SCOTT IN 1811. The above sentiment is Gen. Scorr's. We have seen it in his was handwriting, over his own signature, -- Ed. Philadelphia Penn-

## DEMOCRATIC MEETING TO-NIGHT LET THE DEMOCRACY COME FORTH.

On Friday, October 1st, Senatur Hunter, and on Friday, October 8th, Senator Mason, will address the Democracy of Richmond. We give this early notice, that our friends in the surrounding counties may have an opportunity of hearing Virginia's able and cloquent Senators in the Congress of the United States. Let the Democracy rally in large num bers, and let the enthusiasm that both those occasions shall elicit, be diffused through the State. We wish Virginia to give a vote that shall ring through the Unice, and that shall fix her undying principles us the true policy of the nation. Let us, therefore, not only have large meetings here on the 1st and the 3th October, but let our friends in every county of the State-electors and committees-arouse the people, and rally them to the polls. Be not too confident of a triumph-our only danger-but organize, work and labor, from now until the 2d day of November, to overthrow the secret, insidious, and incessant movements of the Whigs.

The Meeting will be held at the African Church.

HOW GOES THE NIGHT IN VIRGINIA? In the language of the South-Side Democrat, slightly modified, we ask, Democrate, are you awake? Are you acting the part of faithful sentinels on your country's watch tower I Are you truly alive to the momentous issues involved in the present contest? Are you prepared to answer to our inquiries, the cheerful cry of "All's well? These are the questions you should ponder. The Whig party are straining every muscle and fibre to carry your State for Gen. Scott.-They have a peculiar reason for so doing. It is his birthplace. He is vain, and it would be an affliction to him of no little moment, to learn that the State of his nativity had refused to give him a majority. Hence it is that these vigor ous exertions are being made. Hence it is that every mail bag comes lumbered up with Whig documents. Hence it is that TRUMAN SMITH, the abolitionist ally and friend of Gen Scorr, (the Wilmot Proviso and anti-Fugitive Slave law TRUMAN,) is franking the "papers" to Virginia. But now, Democrats of Virginia, do not all these things serve to excite you on to action? Do you wish to rebuke an ungrateful dishes to be served on a Massachusetts table. We are mor-Virginian who leagues in with SEWARD, JOHNSTON & Co., in their vile designs upon your hearths and firesides? Are you willing that he should enjoy this triumph to his vanity; that despite his covenant with abolitionists, his open and expressed views on slavery, and his dangerous notions of Federal power and aggrandizement, the State of Virginia, which has so much slave property at stake should go for him? Are you prepared to join in with the choristers chanting hosinnas to "GREELEY, SEWARD and higher law?" We know you are not.

And to make assurance doubly sure, to achieve a victory over the Sewardites, unequalled in the history of Virginia, we appeal to our Electors and Committee-men in every portion of the State, to devote the present month to the great and glorious work of organizing and arousing the party, seeing the voters, exposing the Roor ucks and falsehoods of the Sewardites, and bringing every democrat to the poils .-Apathy and over confidence are all that we have to fear .-Let every democrat do his duty and devote himself to his country and to her cause, and let us make the victory complete. We never had nobler or truer standard bearers-our principles are sanctified by time and experience-and every honorable motive impels each and every Virginia Democrat to devote himself to the cause, and to strike firmly and officiently, from now to the 2nd day of November.

Though the "jaw-slapping" calumny is very effectually exploded by Col. Magruder's letter, the following letter, published in the N. O. Delta, from Col. P. O. Hebert-a gallant officer of the 14th Infantry, who served under General Pierce, is not without interest:

BAYOU GOULA, Sept. 19, 1852. My Dear Sir-1 have just received your favor of the 16th instant. With regard to the difficulty between Gen. Pierce and Capt. Magrader, I cannot speak as an eye-witness, as I was not present on the evening it occurred. My recollec-tion of the matter is thus: There was a small social party at the quarters of one of the officers. In the course of the evening, Capt. Magnader, under excitement, addressed a fer words to Gen. Pierce, in an angry tone. General Pierce, I heard, acted with great calmness and forbearance; the conversation was changed, and there, I believe, the matte

ese incidents frequently occur among gentlemen; and, These incidents frequently occur among gentlemen; and, like this, are always regretted and seldom alluded to afterwards. I never heard of any attempt at giving a blow, nor any issue of personal courage made. My impression is, that no one regretted the incident more than Copt. Magnaderhimself, and that he and General Pierce were friends afterwards; and I thiok, came house in the same train. General Pierce was universally liked in the army, was a favorite with all classes of officers, both regular and volunter. It was sufficient to know him to become his warm personal friend. There was no one in that gollint little army who doubted There was no one in that gallant little army who doubted his moral courage or personal bravery. He is commently dis-tinguished for his chivalric disposition and kindness and

generosity of heart. This is the opinion we all had of him, and he left us with these impressions.

Very tenty, yours, &c.,

P. O. HEBERT. Very truly, yours, &c., P. O. H.F. ALEXANDER WALKER, Esq., New Orleans, La. In connection with this subject, Mr. Wise in his speech

at the African Church on Tuesday night, took occasion to refer to a published statement making ,him a witness as to the insult offered to General Scott by Mr. Clay. Mr. Wise said that he would never consent to be made a witness in such a charge-but that if Mr. J. M. Botts should ever hereafter refer to the "jiw-slapping" story in regard to General Pierce, he (Mr. Botts) should be called upon to state whether he did not know of a similar case.

PIERCE AND SCOTT-A CONTRAST. A correspondent of the Charleston Mercury neked Sena tor Douglas how he proposed to carry on the war against Gen. Scott, the military candidate of the Whigs. "Furnish him liberally with stationery," was the prompt reply. "It he is allowed to write or talk, we have him, and nobody can prevent him until the end of the campaign." Gen. Scott is fast verifying Senator Douglas' prediction. His Cleveland and other speeches, made in his demagogue, electioneering tour-his address to Whig meetings, which were presided over by such tricksters and fanatics as Ex-Governor W. F. Johnston of Pennsylvania-his whole movements in the West-cannot but "disgust" the people and arouse the Democracy to their full and triumphant duty.

How different is the course pursued by the Democratic candidate, Gen. Pierce! He remains quietly and modestly at home-though all who know him concur in testifying that he is a man of exquisite taste and tact, as well as a most skillful speaker-and that, were he to take the stump, a most decided and favorable impression would be produced. But, instead of volunteering, like General Scott, to electioneer through the country, making speeches to political meetings, Franklin Pierce acts like a dignified statesman and modes man, and refuses to attend the scholastic exercise of his own College, where a political demonstration was contemplated.

The following speech of Mr. M. W. Fuller, of the Bow doin College Granite Club, at the great meeting at Augusta, Maine, presents the character of Franklin Pierce in a true

and most honorable light: Fellow-Citizens-You will permit me to occupy a mo ment's time in explanation of the reasons which actuated our society in summoning this assembly, and the circumour society in summoning this assembly, and the circumstances attendant thereupon. General as was the enthusiasm with which the nomination of Franklin Pierce was received—extending throughout the length and breadth of our land—shared in alike by the young as well as the old—it is not singular that it should have penetrated even within the scalemic shades of the cellege, and roused the aider of those but yet come forth into the din and turmoil of the battle of

There is that in the noble and chivalric character of our candidate particularly calculated to animate and interest cyours, as affording them a shining example of what carnest and honorable effort will accomplish for its lf—as teaching their country, true to the rest and purest instincts of their country, true to the rest and purest instincts of their country, true to the rest and purest instincts of their country, true to the rest and purest instincts of their country, true to the rest and purest instincts of their nature, in order to fit themselves, true to themselves for eminent position by obstitute and is a National Spirit?

A SPARTAN.

To clock. 12 o'clock. 50 clock of 70 clock. 12 o'clock. 170 clock. 12 o'clock. 170 clock. 170 clock.

can boast of having graduated Franklin Pierce, where the can boast of having graduated. Franklin Pierce, where the first step was taken by him on that path which led to such posts of usefulness and honor, and, as now indicated, to the highest office in the gift of a free people—and we deemed it especially appropriate that a meeting like the present one should be held near our common alma mater, as a testimonial of our appreciation of the worth of our candidate, and of the Lonor conferred upon us and the college by his nomination; desiring also, by thus contributing our mire to the democratic cause, to indicate that the generally conservative and aristocratic kindencies of institutions of learning like our own, were yielding to the happy influence exerted by this auspice as selection.

consumed with the leading Democrats of the State, and ob-tained the promise of their co-operation and support, that we might not appear to have acted unadvisedly in the matwe might not appear to have acted unadvisedly in the main-ier. But we were not then permitted to carry our design into effect. With characteristic modesty, General Pierce feelined being present at the commencement exercises should any demonstration of a political nature be made during the week. Rather than deprive him of his anticipated deasure, in the renewal of old ties-in the rounion of former and believed acquaintances—and sooner than disappoint hundreds of our fellow citizens in the privilege of beholding one upon whom the eyes of the whole nation are directed— we gave way, and our meeting was adjourned to this place, again to be postponed on account of the inability of our speakers to attend. And now we are at length enabled, by the kindness and liberality of our Democratic friends in this city and its vicinity, to bring our labors to this successful conclusion—to make this manifestation of the esteem in which our candidate is held by those whose highest aim it will be to imitate his example—to lend our influences to the true cause of the people, and to give our support to those great principles, with which the more intimate our acquaintance, the firmer we become grounded in the faith.

## MR. HUNTER

An able and distinguished senator from Virginia, will address the people of Richmond at the African Church To-NIGHT, at half past seven o'clock. 'This simple announcement will attract an immense crowd to hear the principles and faith of the Democratic party eloquently and powerfully explained and vindicated.

### VIRGINIA AND THE PRESIDENCY.

Before Mr. Botts declared the thing impossible, the whigs boasted much of the prospect of carrying Virginia for Scott and Graham. It seems now that they have abandoned Ephraim to his idols, and have turned to abusing after failing to cajole. Hear the N. York Times, a fierce Scott paper : "VIRGINIA .- The conduct of the aspiring politicians of this State has been so little in accordance with fairness and a proper regard for the rights of other members of the Union, that it may not be amiss, when the country is about to pass upon the merits of the candidates proposed by these men for the suffrages of the democratic party, to recall public attention to the following facts. For the purpose of presenting candidates for the presidency and the vice presidency, both parties determined to send delegates to conventions to

meet at Baltimore.
"With the view of having a proper representation of pubc sentiment and of preserving the relative consideration of the respective States, the rule of representation in the electoral colleges was adopted as the ratio in the convention.

"The northern and western States conformed to that rule, and New York, with her three millions of population, did not venture to send to either convention one delegate be-

yond her prescribed number. "Virginia, however, with an utter contempt for the rights of her sister States, and as if she were entitled to control the nomination of Presidents, resolved to send to the whig convention four, and to the democratic convention ten, delegates for every one to which she was entitled.

"In her endeavor to dictate to the whig convention a can-didate for the presidency, this modest State failed. With the didate for the presidency, this modest State failed. With the democratic convention her delegates were more successful. General Pierce was brought forward and nominated by the Virginia delegation, and their numbers and zeal finally triumphed over the more discordant and undisciplined delegations from other States, and the democratic party is now called upon to sanction the nomination of the Richmond innia.

mond junta "It remains for the ides of November to determine whether the dictation of Virginia has ended."

The Websterites are in earnest in Massachusetts. The Boston Courier (Whig) copies Gen. Scott's model speech at Cleveland, and says: Those Whigs who speak so bitterly of the Webster move

ment, may see in this first speech of the campaign, why some of their brethren do not believe in the fitness of Gen. Scott for the Presidency, and if the Atlas circulates many such "documents" it will most essentially damage its own The Boston Bee (Whig) states that "the prospect of Mr. Webster in Massachusette was never better. His friends are in fine spirits. We think we can safely count upon

25 000 votes-a number that will be sufficiently indicative to show that Abolition nominations are not the most savory ally sure of 5000 votes in Boston, and by proper effort we trust to add very materially to these figures. The country, very much stronger for Webster than our opponents count upon, can give 20,000 votes for him if it will put itself earnestly to the work. In Essex the Webster fire is burning with brightness, as

to the farthest hill in patriotic Berkshire, we see new signs of hope and strength rising every hour. From north to south, from the shores of the Bay to the borders of New multiplied and spread abroad, until the world shall be as fa-York, good men and true stand boldly forth in the Webster miliar with the features, as it is with the actions of him who Friends, work. The time is short and much is to be done. Organize into clubs, appoint committees, circulate Webster documents, do everything that is right to bring out a full

vote for Mr. Webster. Never mind for opposition. Recol-lect you have the best man in the country for a candidate, and stand by the Constitution and the Union. Our friend Marmaduke Johnson is getting rampant in his advocacy of Scottism. We learn from the South-Side Democrat, that at a whig meeting to Petersburg Mr. J. stated that Virginia would go for Scott, after which, on quoting Meg Merrillies' prophecy in regard to "Bertram's right and Bertram's might," &c., (by the way, we were at a loss to country.

see what it had to do with Scott and GRAHAM OF PIRECE and King,) he resumed his seat. The same paper thus refers to a DISCUSSION IN CHESTERFIELD .- We hear that TIM. RIVES, and MARMADUKE JOHNSON, Esqs., crossed swords at the (Clover Hill) Coal Pits on last Saturday. Mr. Johnson, we also learn was completely skinned by the old "War horse." So much 80, that one of the crowd was forced to exclaim "please don't hit him any more." Mr. Jonsson, it appears, is doing a deal of service, whether good or bad, we know not, for the Sawand ticket in this neighborhood; but we not, for the SEWARD ticket in this neighborhood; but we would advise him, if he wants to be successful, to encounter smaller game, than Messrs. Meads and Rives. They have

hides rather tough to be annoyed by partridge shot. We regret that a larger crowd had not enjoyed the delightful music of the fine concert on Tuesday night. Madame Wideman sang several pieces with brilliancy, sweetness and true expression. Mr. Genibrel has a splendid voice, and his "Stanzas to Eternity" were of terrific grandeur and power. The duetts of these two fine artistes were also delightful and were warmly received. Our own resident musicians won new laurels on the occasion, viz: Mr. Stadermann on the Piano, Mr. De Costa on the Flute, Mr. Rozier on the Vio loncello and Mr. Lobtmann on the Violin.

# A WHIG DOCUMENT.

We have a pamphlet (says the Southern Standard) with the following title: "Why am I a Whig," from the pen of Horace Greeley, being a reply to an enquiring friend. It is a most remarkable production, and had we an inclination, we should handle it without gloves. We give one sentence from it, simply to show its ultra notions :

from it, simply to show its utira notions:

Of that democracy which robs the effeminate Mexican of half his wide domains, and regards with a covetous eye the last of declining Spain's valuable possessions—which, in the nominally free States, plants its heel on the neck of the abject and powerless negro, and hurls its axe after the flying form of the plundered, homeless and desclate Indian—may it be written on my grave that I never was a follower, and lived and didn in making its design. and died in nothing its debtor.

## SCOTT "ENTHUSIASM" A HUMBUG!

A letter in the N.Y. Herald states that just before the writer A letter in the N.Y. Heraid states that just before the With the New York Heraid states that just before the With the New York Heraid states that just before the With the New York Heraid states that just before the With the New York Heraid states that just before the With the New York Heraid states that just before the With the New York Heraid states that just before the With the New York Heraid states that just before the With the New York Heraid states that just before the With the New York Heraid states that just before the With the New York Heraid states that just before the With the New York Heraid states that just before the With the New York Heraid states that just be the New York Heraid states that th as passenger, pretending to be on his way to Kentucky, to establish a new army hospital at Blue Lick Springs. The truth is, he is fast losing ground in Ohio, and knows it to be so, since Greeley was here, and is now making one last and desperate effort to carry the State in November. The military was called out, guns were fired, extras issued, telegraphs published, bills posted, and after all the fuss, there was not to exceed three hundred persons present (excluding the military), at the deput when he arrived.

"He took the eleven o'clock express train for Cincienati

this morning, and will arrive here, at Columbus, this after-"Pierce and King will poll a full democratic vote in this

EDITORIAL CHANGE -Messre, R. H. Gallaher and R. A. Gallaher have transferred their interest in the Rich mond Republican to Messrs. John Græme, Jr., and J. W. Lewellen. The paper will be under the general editoria control and management of Oliver P. Baldwin, Esq.

AMUSING EXHIBITION.-Kunkel's inimitable Cho risters continue to draw crowded houses at Odd Fellows Hall. Those who have not yet visited them should not omit the present opportunity to do so.

To the Editors of the Enquirer. STOP THE TRAITOR!

Gentlemen!—The talse and incendiary editorial from the Richmond Whig of yesterday, (Sept. 29th.) exposed in the Enquirer of this morning, speaks too plainly its own paternity to be mistaken for the production of either of the Editors of that print. It is a Parthian arrow shot at the Development of the production of the print of the production of the print of the prin moracy by a Southern traitor, who has turned his back upon the South, and gone to commune with his congenial spirits—Seward, Johnston, Greeley and others—supporters of the free-soil candidate. If he be not the writer of that editorial, there is no sign in "ear-marks." What he says about the Sweat House, (meaning the Sagren Bend) because the editorial, there is no sign in "ear-marks." What he says about the Sweat House, (meaning the Spartan Band.) he ought to have known to be talse! utterly false!! But he carefully uses the slanderer's subterfuge—"It is said." Who ever said it? ile could not have known it to be true, because it was false in point of fact; and, therefore, he is a slanderer when he repeats it. He has not himself, (to use his own classe language.) "a negro's toe-nail." But, although he owns no negroes, he commands score of slaves, who answer his purpose better. "How long, O' Cataline, will thou abuse our patience."

But, that editorial, by whomseever written, is adopted as

WELCH'S PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON. The Saturday Evening Post of Philadelphia for the pre-

ent week, contains the following correspondence between Senator Cooper of Pennsylvania and Mr. King, President of the Senate, in relation to the presentation of a copy of this rougnificent work of art to the Senate. The letter from Mr. Cooper reveals the lamentable fact, that the distinguished South Carolinian, Mr. Weich, to whose genius we are indebted for this perfect transcript of the features of the imwork, lost the entire use of the right and partial use of the left eye. We deeply regret to hear of this unfortunate ealamity to our distinguished countryman. He has accomplished a great work, however, and in the fidelity of his engraving to the great original, has become—as far as perishable art can become—a sharer in the immortality of Wars. mortal Washington, has, by intense application to his great auspice as selection.

We accordingly issued a call for a meeting at the time of our annual commencement, as affording the most favorable opportunity for such a demonstration, first, however, having consulted with the leading Democrats of the State, and observed the promise of their means of their means of the state, and observed the promise of their means of thei ble art can become-a sharer in the immortality of Washington. We have before alluded to this beautiful portrait. Mr. R. King is the agent for the sale of it in this State,-Mr. K. can be seen at Messrs. Nash & Woodhouse's, where copies of the portrait can always be procured.

The publisher of the "Washington," prefaces the corresoundence with the following remarks:

The publisher of T. B. Welch's magnificent portrait of Washington, feels himself under infinite gratitude to the many distinguished scholars, statesmen, juriats, artists and ournalists of his country, as well as those of England, who have so promptly expressed their high appreciation of the production of the distinguished artist, and no less his humde part in placing the great work at the command of his bllow countrymen, and to all men who reverence the virtues and patriotism of the immortal Washington. He cannot, however, find language commensurate with his feelings of profound regard for the very gratifying expressions contained in the subjoined letters from the distinguished atesmen from whom they emanate.

His desire to present copies of a perfect transcript of the features of the "Father of the Republic," to the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives, was but an honorable tribute of veneration, due alike to the illustrious sub-ject of the work and the distinguished councils of the National Government.
The portrait intended for the House of Representatives was

duly presented by Hon. J. R. Chandler, and accepted by that

duly presented by Hon. J. R. Chandier, and accepted by that body on the 15th of August.

The press of business before the Senate, and the speedy dissolution of its session, rendered it impossible that the copy intended for presentation to that body, could, as was designed, be presented in the same manner. The efforts of Senator Cooper, as expressed in his beautiful letter to the President of the Senate, to have the matter brought before the attention of that body in an epistolatory manner, calls from both publisher and artist their warmest acknowledgefrom both publisher and artist their warmest acknowledgments. The objection to such a proceedure on the part of the honored President of the Senate, is commensurate with his proverbial solicitude for a proper performance of official The publisher trusts to a more favorable opportuniduties. The publisher trusts to a more lavorable opportuni-ty during the coming session, wherein to present his tribute of respect to that distinguished body. For the kind expres-sions contained in the letter of the Honorable W. R. King, both publisher and artist beg to return their heartfell

SENATE CHAMBER, Aug. 28, 1952. The Hon. WM. R. KING, President of the Senate.

Sir:-Not being likely, owing to the near approach of the end of the session, and the great amount of business still to be transacted, to attain a public opportunity of presenting to the Senate an engraved likeness of Washington, made by T. B. Welch, Esq., from Stuart's celebrated original portrait, now in the Boston Atheuseum, I beg leave, in the name of the publisher, Mr. Childs, to offer it through you to the acceptance of the Senate. There is now in existence no portrait. trait of the Father of his Country, which is regarded, either in artistic merit or fidelity of likeness to the original, as the qual of that from which the present engraving was Animated by professional enthusiasm, and an urdent desire of transmitting to posterity a faithful likeness of the illus-trious Chief, under whose auspices the colonies were conducted through all the perils of the Revolution and War t Independence and peace, Strart addressed himself to the accomplishment of his grateful task with an assiduity which was re-warded by complete success; and the portrait, which was the result of it, is not only faithful in its exhibition of outward form and features of the original, but into it the artist has breathed that expression of majesty, tempered with humility and firmness, blended with gentleness peculiar

to the countenance of Washington.

The engraving, which through you, I propose to present to the Senate, is a truthful copy of the work of the painter's pencil, the product of a younger art, but which, in this instance, has preserved, with surprising fidelity, all the characteristics of the original. With all the advantage that color gives, the original painting is scarcely more perfect than the engraving, in expression and distinctness, yet softness of outline. To give distinctness, and at the same time softness to the outlines of the object to be copied, has always been regarded as one of the engraver's greatest difficulties; but over this diffi-cuity Mr. Welch has completely triumphed, and has succeeded through the perfection of his art, in presenting to his countymen a likeness of their great benefactor, truthful in exp ession, as well as in every line and lineament of that pe-cular countenance which bore the impress of something more than ordinary humanity. Amongst the ten thousand faces with which you have been familiar, and the images of abide in your memory, is there one which resembles it either in expression or contour? I venture to answer, none. In expression, in qualities of mind, in the part which he played in the drams of the world-in all, Washington was original, unique; without type or copy. There is something in the countenance which the artist has transmitted to us, that, apart from the historic character of the illustrious original. would arrest attention. An equanimity, not to be disturbed have enough political intelligence and independence, to be true Whigs and vote for Webster. Looking westward, clear to the farthest bill in partial is Reckenic to the farthest bill in partial Reckenic to the farthest bill in partial is Reckenic to the farthest bill in partial in the farthest bill in partial is Reckenic to the farthest bill in partial in the farthest bill be a farthe

has been so largely its benefactor.

But while we congratulate ourselves on the triumph of a beautiful art, through the perfection of which we enjoy the picasure of beholding the features of him who is consecrated in our hearts by the services which he has rendered to us against the South. and to the world, that pleasure is greatly impaired by the knowledge that the artist to whose gonius we owe it has been the victim of his zeal. By his incessant application, vince the adopted citizens that he is not a nativist any and his devotion of his zear. By his incressing application, and his devotion to the object he had in view, he has lost entirely the use of his right eye, and seriously impaired the sight of the left. He commenced the work of engraving in the Winter of 1849 and from that time until Jane of the present year, he devoted himself wholly to the work, which he has accomplished, with so much credit to himself and the country. But as I have stated, he has done so at a fatal cost; and on some proper occasion, I will ask the Senate for some substantial mark of its appreciation of the genius of the unfortunate artist, and of its sympathy in his misfortune. But this is not the time for it. I therefore conclude, by presenting, through you, to the Senare this beautiful likeness senting, through you, to the Senate that of the immortal Father of his Country, to be assigned such place in the Senate Chamber, or elsewhere in the Capitol,

as you may see fit to assign it. With sincere respect, I have the honor to subscribe my-JAMES COUPER self, your ob't serv't,

SENATE CHAMBER, Aug. 29th, 1852. My Dear Sir:-I concur with you fully in all that you say in commendation of the portrait of General Washington, by Mr. Welch. The artistic skill displayed by Mr. Welch in in execution of the work, fairly entitles him, in my opinion, to be ranked among the most skillful artists of this or any other country. I should be truly gratified if Congress would authorize its purchase, so as to have it placed in the various public offices, but I most respectfully decline your request to present a copy to the Senate, simply because it is an unusual procedure, and foreign to the duties which an accountry of the most public and humiliating electioneering.

General Washington resigned his position as Commander-in-chief of the army before he accepted the Presidential of the army before he accepted the army before he accepted the army before he accepted the army before he accep an unusual procedure, and foreign to the duties which ap-pertain to the presiding officer of the body.

With the highest respect, I am your ob't serv't.
WILLIAM R. KING. HON. JAMES COOPER.

THE SIGNS.-The Whig cause is evidently on the rise. The signs are every where cheering. The whig press pro-ctain it—the neutral press confirm it—the Locofoco press feel it. A gentleman from Indiana says the enthusiasm for leel II. A gentleman from Indiana says the enthisms for Scott in all the North West, surpasses the furor of 1840 for Harrison. The Locos surrender Pennsylvania—New York is considered certain by Whigs, and not much contested by Locos. The Whig States of New England are sale and sound. In the South Scott is gaining daily.—[Richmond University of the South Scott is gaining daily.] Whig.

There is a set-off to the above brag-a clincher-in the Pennsylvanian, as follows:

A CHANCE FOR THE WHIGS .- A gentleman from Virginia authorizes us, in view of the statements made in the North American, giving their advices of the prospects of General Scott's elections, to make the following proposition :- One thousand dollars that General Pierce will carry in November next, Pennsylvania; one thousand that he will earry Ohio; one thousand on New York, and three thousand dollars that General Pierce will be elected President of the United States, or six thousand dollars on the general result.

Any gentleman who has faith in Whig predictions can have

It is proposed that a Young Men's Democratic Association be organized for the city of Richmond. All of the young men of the city, who are in favor of such an association, will leave their names at this office, as carly as convenient as it is desired that the first meeting should be held on Tuesday evening.

We publish the above notice with great pleasure. When properly organized, such an association must do good service, by infusing new life and energy into our glorious

For the Enquirer. Meests, Editors: In the National Intelligencer of the 27th

August, is the following extract from a speech of John Van ren in 1848: does not believe slavery to be an unmixed curse, and who will not, by virtue of his office, use all constitutional pow-

The comment of the National Intelligencer is : "Mr. Van Buren and his followers are now supporting Gen. Pierce."— Of course the interence is that in their estimation. Mr. Pierce is a dangerous person to be trusted with the rights of Pierce is a dangerous person to be trusted with the rights of the South. But then, Mr. Intelligencer, the "Great Expoun-der" of the Constitution, says that "Gen. Pierce is as sound on the subject of slavery, as was John C. Calhoun himself." You reay take your choice of guides—we Democrats, some-now or other, have been forced to look upon Mr. Webster as rather more respectable authority, than the said John. We think John a very insignificant person, compared with Wan II. Seward; and we regard him as particularly harmiess, because he has retracted all his old principles and emphatically endorses the rights of the South to their runaway slaves, under the Constitution, and not merely the Fugitive Slave

Again: A letter in the Intelligencer of the 21st September, from Iowa, states that Ex-Governor Lucas says that he can't go with his party because "they have passed by and Frank Pierce!" Of course, the Intelligencer, in publishing such an expression as that, wishes its readers to infer that Frank Pierce is a very contemptible character. But then, soon after the nomination of such a man as F. Pierce, the Intelligencer wrote with its own pen and from its own knowledge such a piece as this: "His experience has therefore been practical to an extent

PATRICK HENRY AYLETT OF KING WILLIAM. This gentleman addressed the democracy of Lexington on he 224 instant, at the Court House. There was a respectae, though not large audience in attendance. No cadets on the Virginia Mituary Institute were present. These are

tron the Virginia Military Institute were present. These are reserved for Griswold, Botts, and such like gentlemen.

Those who heard Mr. Ayiett were well plaused. He showded plainly, the true and only issue tried in this election.—
The Eank issue was gone; an "obsolete idea." The Bank-rust law was dead; cursed to death by the honesty of the country. Distribution of the public lands had pussed as a control of the mater. A general scheme of internal internal f the night. A general scheme of internal improve

the Constitution and the Union as R is. He showed thirly, that General Scott was the nominee of the Northern Abolitionsts; that these had in the Convention at Baltimore, aided by a few Southern office-seekers, forced his nomination upon the Southern Whigs and the Northern National Whigs. That for every purpose under Heaven, he was a sectional nominee—indeed, the nominee of Seward of New York and Evidovernor Lichaston at Pennselvania. York, and Ex-Governor Johnston of Pennsylvania. That, however the whig platform was whitened, as a "whited se-puichre," it was "full of dead men's bones, and all uncleanpuichte," it was "full of dead men's bones, and all uncleanness." That it had been spit upon and scorned by sixty-six men, members, who voted in Convention against it; yet voted for Scott on every ballot of the fifty-three, and who now contended and asserted that the Compromise was no finality as regards the Fegitive Slave Law. Mr. Aylett showed that has arisen between the two great sections of the triangle spidual strength and the sections of the section of the sect that the whole abolition Scott-whig party at the North-Seward, Johnston, Thaddeus Stevens, Greeley, all contended, that by the whig platform itself, the Fugitive Slave Law was open to agitation and amendment. Mr. Aylett proved that Gen. Scott was peculiarly the caudidate of these men—that his election would be meir triamph. He traced with a master's hand, the rise, progress and present position His historic details of this sub this dangerous question. ect was full and complete. There was no one present but felt the power with which he presented it, and the truth of his positions. Would that every Rockbridge man could have he ird this speech; it was chaste in language, cloquent and argumentative, and handsomely delivered. There was no personal as stative, and nandsomely delivered. There was no personal assault on Scott, the whig candidate the was lifted up and placed where, politically, he must stand—the co-worker of Ex Governor Johnston of Pennsylvania, and Seward the "higher law" man of New York. And, is he not a co-laborer with Ex-Governor Johnston? We see Johnston presiding over a large meeting of Whigs at Pittsburg and General Wingfield. Scott addressing him and them-speaking, publicly speak ing in behalt of the tream, and for his own claims to the Presidency in particular. Shame! shame on the party, shame on the man wno thus disgraces the position of an sayirant, a nominee by any portion of his countrymen to the seat of Washington, of Jefferson and of Jackson, the Presidency of these States, John P. Hale and Winfield Scott stumping it for themselves, as candidates in the great west
-merciful Heaven, where is the honor of the nation?

Mr. Aylett showed that General Scott had been all in all.

on ALL political questions before the country. He has changed his "fixed" opinions upon naturalization, upo the tariff, upon internal improvement, upon a Bank the tarill, upon internal improvement, upon a Bank of the United States, &c. &c. But there was one subject he was silent on, as was the Whig platform. That was, the Constitutional Veto. On the veto ne probably stood where he had hitherto stood, opposed to it. This posttion was held that he might act with his abolition friends and sign a bill modifying the Fugitive Slave Law, a modiheation passed by a relentless northern majority. Mr. Ay lett exhibited the power of the North in both branches of the Legislature. He showed the happy protection of the vet Legislature. He showed the happy protection of the veto to liberty, the rights of the people, the rights of the minority. He drew a beautiful picture of Roman rights and Roman liberty, as secured through the reta of the Tribunes. Messrs, Editors, this young son of King William county, and grandson of the great orator Henry, acquitted himself well—his political enemies being judges. I am sure I have

fallen short of doing him justice, or of conveying to your mind, or that of your readers, the manner and argument of

ils speech.

I have suid it would have been well that every man in Rockbridge could have heard this speech. It would, Would you believe it! It is true, there are some rank abolitionists in this town and county. The population of the town are a rare set for obstinacy of opinion. Black-stocking decrees, and federalism prevails to a large extent. Yet there are some sterling Democrats, and these, with a few exceptions. work always. There are some drones, and, strange to tell work always. There are some and aspiring. But, in November, the Democracy of Rockbridge will do their duty. The scale may be turned—at all events, look out for a ch Yours, truly, TIMOL Lexington, Va., Sept. 23, 1852. TIMOLEON

#### The Pay Per Diem out of the Public Treasury of the Seward Candidate for President.

It appears that General Scott, now on his grand electioneering tour, receives \$18 08 per diem! The Washington Republic of yesterday, which has been ciphering out the fact, gives this as the amount; so that the public treasury is called upon to pay the expenses of a candidate whose associations with the abolition Whigs of the free States are as public and as notorious as the designs of those agitators.

EIGHTEEN DOLLARS A DAY! to be paid out of the publi treasury to General Scott in order that, by his election to the Presidency, the unscrupulous men of the Whig party may be restored to power, to inaugurate, in all probability another era of Galphins and Gardiners.

EIGHTEEN DOLLARS A DAY! to be paid out of the public treasury as the expenses of the Seward nominee, who tra-vels through the country asking votes like a candidate for sheriff of a county, and who makes speeches to any crowd be meets, like an itinerant beturer.

Eighteen pollars a pay! to be paid out of the public treasury to a candidate for Persident, that he may the more effectually arouse the abolition elements of the North

EIGHTEEN DOLLARS A DAY! to be paid out of the public longer, notwithstanding the natives decidedly advocate his

EIGHTEEN DOLLARS A DAY! to be paid out of the public treasury to a candidate for President for making speeches in hotels, denouncing the accusation of a political opponent as "a he-a he-a false and groundless lie" "a he-a he-a talse and groundless lie"

We should like to hear of the democratic candidate for President who has ever attempted any such performance as this. Nay, we should like to be pointed to the whig who has ever haz irded his reputation by attempting a candidacy for the presidency under such circumstances. There is an absence of all dignity, of all propiety, of good taste, or ordinary respect for the feelings of the people, in the whole affair, well calculated to arouse the indignation of the masses and to course every lower of his country to blash at the age. and to cause every lover of his country to blush at the spe

tacle it presents.

Gen. Scott is resolved to be an exception to every other candidate for the presidency who has preceded him; and to stand alone as the only man who ever lived in this country, that accepted a nomination at the head of the army, that threw himself into the hands of the foes of one had of the

General Harrison had long resigned his position in the

army before he was elected to the Presidency.

Henry Clay even resigned his place in the Senate of the United States, when, in 1844, he became the wing candidate for President. General Cass resigned his place in the Senate of the Uni-

ted States as soon as he was nominated for the Presidency by the democratic party.

In violent and repuisive contrast to all these examples

In violent and repulsive contrast to all these examples, Gen. Scott holds on to his commission as the Commander in chief of the American army, uses its patronage as it may be used, travels about the country in the hands of abolition agitators and partisan slanderers, and pay himself out of the treasury at the rate of eighteen dollars a day. Shades of Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Menroe, Juckson, Harrison and Polk, what a comment is this upon the examples you presented to the country!—[Washington Union. GEN. SCOTT AT THE KENTUCKY FAIR.

PARIS, KV., SEPT. 28-Gen. Scott reached this place last night, and was met by the Scott Guards of Georgetown and a large delegation of citizens. He made no speech, merely thanking the citizens for the favorable reception at their hands, and expressing, in warm terms, his sense of the hospitality and kindness he had met with in Kentucky. During his progress from Blue Lick the citizens on the line of toute turned out freely, and his carriage was several

times stopped to receive the greetings of the villagers on the The fair is very largely attended. About fifteen thousand strangers are in town mostly influential citizens of the State. Gen. Scott visits the grounds at half past I, and will The welcome extended here par

takes nothing of a political character. Democrats and whige The Kentucky companies make a fine appearance, and

great numbers of soldiers who have fought under Scott are The place presents a busiling appearance. Large parties

The place presents a disting appearance. Large parties of ladies and gentlemen are flocking in principally on horse-back. It is a jubilee among the slaves, hundreds of whom, male and female, crowd the streets, walking and mounted.

General Scott is expected at Louisville on Thursday. GREAT SLAVE STAMPEDE.

MAYSYILLE, KV., Sept. 27.—Thirty-one slaves from the neighborhood of Augusta and Dover, Ky., escaped to Ohio last night. They were traced to Ripley on the river, and were pursued by their owners and others from this side.— The clothes taken by the slaves were found concealed in a yard, and the owners were refused a warrant to search the house in which it was supposed most of the slaves were hid. Five who had continued on were pursued by their masters, and three captured. They are expected to be brought any proposition, than is before

The negroes of Ripley assisted in numbers, armed with her dearest interests. gune, and surrounded the hotel where the Kentuckians stopped. Fears are entertained of a serious disturbance, as the Kentuckians remain there on the watch, and are determined to recover the slaves. Much indignation is felt here because the authorities of

Ripley refused to assist the masters in granting warrants. MEASURES TO PROTECT THE FISHERIES.

Buston, SET. 25.-St. John, N. St. papers of the 27th have been received. The Prince Edward Island Gazette contains a letter from Capt Campbell, of the British steam sloop of war Devastation, to the Governor of the Island, dated Sept. 16th, in which he states that the American fish ing vessels, driven from other parts more easily protected. are now flocking in vast numbers to the shores of that Island, no less than one hundred and ten having been seen off overslaughed all their prominent men for such a man as the North Point on the previous Thursday. He therefore Prank Pierce!" Of course, the Intelligencer, in publishing such an expression se that, wishes its readers to infer that truders in check, and proposes to leave hoats at different truders in check. points, and asks the Governor to provide places of refuge.— He further states that the waters of the shore teem with macker-lin fine condition, which will be a mine of wealth to the English if the foreigners can be kept off. services, and agrees to provide places of retuge.

18 GEN. SCOTT SOUND?

Since the Whig Convention at Baltimore forced General Scott on the party, as its candidate for the Presidency, the Wing papers in the South which, forgetting their protestaving papers in the county which, lorgetting their protesta-ions of uncompromising hostility, accepted him as their ender, have engaged in a desperate effort to efface the efforts of their own arguments, by bringing against Mr. Pierce the same charges which they had but recently preferred against Gen. Scott. The attempt has utterly failed. Its authors take the charges which they had but recently preferred against Gen. Scott. ive involved themselves in a series of contradictions which ntirely destroy their credibility. The only result of their atempts against Pierce, has been to bring to light a masso documentary evidence which, so far from sustaining their assections, proves Mr. Pierce to have always been the firm est and most consistent advocate of the rights of the South that the North has yet produced. Public opinion is now convinced on this point. The question, as far as Pierce is concerned, is conclusively settled. He has been tried, and found worthy of the confidence and support of the South,— Did Gen. Scott stand on the same ground, did his previous the party had to hang their harps upon.

Mr. Ayleit proved clearly that Gen. Pierce was the nominee of the South, the nominee of the Oid Dominion; that he stood on the old Democratic platform, the national platform, the Constitution and the Union as it is. He showed truly, that General South was the number of the Northern Alac that General that on the great sectional questions before the country noth candidates occupy the same position. That this Northern National Heaven, he was a of Seward of New In Mr. Pierce we have a man whose whole political cal life has been marked by a constant, a consistent and an open support of the rights of the South; a man who vote while in Congress against all the anti-slavery movements of Source. On the other side we have General Scott presented as the Whig candidate for the Presidency. How does he stand? What is his present position—what have been his past opinions? On these points the question, as far as ear eerns him, must be settled. As to his present position, we nave only to refer to the columns of our Whig cotemporaries to show what they thought, when it was their interest to op-

pose Scott. In saying that the position which he occupies is dange ous for the South we rely entirely on whig testimony. We need do nothing more than direct attention to the speeches and actions of Messrs Faulkner, Gentry, Toombs, Lyons, Perhams Williams Clinical Control of the State of the S Parhams, Stephens, Williams, Clingman, and a host of other Parhaus, Stephens, withams, changinan, and a not a way whigs whose attachment to party is not so strong as to caustimen to swallow their own words, and to believe in the safety and soundness of a candidate merely because he has received the nomination of a Whig Convention. They do not teel inclined to denounce their own arguments, and to yield in their own convictions, at the dictation of an irresponsible outhern Whigs. Before the Whig Convention assembled sectional struggle for the nomination had commenced he North was devoted to Scott; the South was devoted to Some sectional cause must have produced this Allmore. Some sectional cause must have produced this sectional division. Even whigs do not act without a motive; ven which do not raily around different candidates without some sufficient reason. To discover what that reason was, some sufficient reason. To discover what that reason was, will address us. The public generally and the Democratic sonly necessary to know the facts of the case, and to of the surrounding country are invited to attend. Co all to mind the arguments used on each side respectively.

The Northern supporters of Gen, Scott were Mr. Sewar

of New York Governor Johnston of Pennsylvania, Thur-tow Weed of the Albany Journal, Hornce Greeley of the N. Y. Tribune, the Boston Atlas, Buildo Express, Rochester Democrat, Ohio State Journal, and every Northern Whag paper of Free Soil tendencies. His southern supporters ould not, as the Bee forcibly and truthfully remarked, be dis- RANDOLPH, and others will address the meeting. Rally covered with a "five hundred magnifying microscope."— The Southern Whigs, if we except Governor Jones of Ten bessee, Messes. Mangum, Stanley of North Carolina, and Mr. Botts of Virginia, and perhaps a few others, were unan-mously for Mr. Fillmore. The Southern Whigs were in fawor of Mr. Fillmore, because he was in favor of the Com-promise measures and the Fugitive Slave Law. The North promise measures and the Fugitive Slave Law. The North-ern Whigs, with the exception of that small majority which was faithful to the Administration—were determined to beat Hill, Monday night, the 4th of October, at 7.5 o'clock— Mr. Fillmore for precisely the some reason that the South Several spirited speakers may be expected, and addresses supported him. The Southern Whig papers admitted the will be delivered. supported him. The sectional difficulty. They denounced seat, as the associate of Seward, Johnston, Therlow Weed and Thaddeus Stevens, and they called on Southern Whigs to rally to the support of Fillmore, in order to defeat the de igns of the Free Soilers who were determined to impose a signs of their own choosing on the whig party.

The struggle came and the South was defeated. The can-

of the Free Soilers was nominated. Greeley, Seward and Johnston were triumphant. They had carried their point. They had invested a sectional candidate with the point. The prestige of a national nomination. Immediately, as if by the touch of an enchanter's wand, everything was changed. Fillmore was no more mentioned. The chosen candidate of the Southern Whigs was consigned to his political grave without even a requiem to his memory. Denunciations of Scott as the choice of the Free-soilers merged readily into enlogiums of Scott as the choice of the Whig party. Week and Greeley and Seward, instead of being combated as one mies of the South and her institutions, were taken by the hand and caressed as fellow workers in a good cause. They and suddenly become very good fellows after all. Compromise" and the "Fugitive Slave Law," which had No. 1.
out recently occupied the most prominent place in the colriags
umns of the whig papers melted away before the glories of LA Lundy's Lane, and Churubusco, Chippewa and Cerro Gordo, just as Fillmore and Webster had fallen beneath the gleamng sword of Scott, and the assaults of his Free Soil allies. But notwithstanding this remarkable change in Southern Whig views, the facts and arguments which their papers had made use of to defeat Scott, still remain. They are untisputed and indisputable. They refuse to vanish at the mandate of a Convention, or to lessen their force to accom-

modate the varying views of Whig politicians.
The question between the North and South, as far as cott is concerned, is precisely the same as the question be | 6 % cents. tween Northern and Southern Whigs before the nomination. As the candidate of the Whig party he occupies the same position towards the South that he occupied towards the Southern Whigs as the candidate of a section. The reasons which were given why Southern Whigs should vote for Fillmore against Scott, are equally potent to prove that they should vote for Pierce against Scott. At least, we cannot see why men who endeavored to defeat another when he viginal State Stock, of was an aspirant for a nomination, as a means of reaching the Presidency, should now call on Democrats to assist them in elevating him to that position. If they did not think to see fit to be nominated, we are justified in thinking that he was fit to be nominated, we are justified in thinking that he s not fit to be elected.

is not fit to be elected.

If we now carry our researches a little further into the past we shall find that General Scott's antecedents are precisely those which would make him eligible as the candidate Virtua Ears Sc cisely those which would make non-engine as the constraint of that section of the White party which procured his nomination. The principal fact urged as a proof of Scott's soundness is, that he is a native of the South, and therefore in beeling and sympathy identified with its instructions and its principles. The weakness of this argument is evident. In of that section of the Whig party which procured his nomination. The principal fact urged as a proof of Scott's soundness is, that he is a native of the South, and therefore in
leeding and sympathy identified with its institutions and its
principles. The weakness of this argument is evident. In
lact it is so manifestly absurd as scarcely to ment refunction
But it the fact of his birth be admitted to create a presumption
in his tavor that presumption is more than counterbalanced by
James River and Kanawha Stock, last sales,
James River and Rank Stock, last sales,
James River and Ran But if the fact of his birth be admitted to create a presumption in his tayor that presumption is more than counterbalanced by his change of residence and affiliation with the enemies of the South in order to secure the Presidency. In addition to this overwhelming fact we have his own declaration for the out of his hostility to slavery, and his opposition to South-

trated letter on Slavery. In that letter we find the following language. After stating, as does every agitator from Hale down to the abolition penny-a-liner, that Jeffers on is his guide on the subject, Gen, Scott says he is for gradual emancipation, and adds:

"Hence, if I had the honor of a seat in the Virginia Le-

rishatare in the winter of 1831-2, when a bill was brought beward to carry out those views, I should certainly have oven it my hearty support." John Randolph, -peaking of this bill, characterized it as an attempt at service insurrection. He (Gen. Scott) also

says as follows:

"Bu: I am persuaded that it is a high moral obligation of masters and slaveholding States to employ all means, not acompatible with the safety of both colors, to mellorete

These sentiments are bad enough, but as they relate mere- Madau These sentiments are had enough, but as they relate merely to slavery in its moral aspect, it may be said that there is nothing practically objectional in them. But we have still turber and stronger evidence. It is known that the first and most vigerous attacks of the abolitionists have been made on slavery in the District of Columbia. They have always regarded a triumph there as the first and principal means to be adopted for the consummation of their rinal purpose.

Gen. Scott recognizes the constitutionality of abolishing slavery in the District, and in certain contingencies its propilety. Hear him. After saying that Congress las no special proposes, the constitutionality of abolishing slavery in the District, and in certain contingencies its propilety. Hear him. After saying that Congress las no

stavery in the District, and in certain contingencies its propriety. Hear him. After saying that Congress has no power to abolish slavery in the slave-holding States, he

"I hold the opposite opinion in respect to the District Columbia. Here, with the consent of the owners, or on the payment of 'just compensation,' Congress may legislate at its discretion. From these extracts it is seen that he was an advance of

emancipation in Virginia; that he regards it as a "BIGH MO-MALOBLIGATION TO MELIORATE SLAVERY EVEN TO EXTERMI NATION"—that he believes in the constitutionality of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia. Thus we have shown that both in position and ante

dents, General Scott is unworthy of Southern support. His position is that of a special candidate of the Free-Soilers and even Abolitionists, whose only claim to nationality is that they act within and control the organization of the Whig party. His antecedents are those of a man who de-tests slavery, who thinks it a "high moral obligation to me horate slavery even to extermination," and who agrees with the Abolitionists in regard to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and the duty of Congress to receive, refer and report on abolition petitions.

The evidences of his unsoundness are thus overwhelming

First-His advocacy of Emancipation in Virginia, and declaring that the amelioration of Slavery to extermination ing States. Second-His favoring the abolition of slavery in the Dis-

triet of Columbia under certain conditions.

Thisp-His political affiliations with the open and avowed enemies of the South.
FOURTH-His doctrine that Congress should not only re ceive and refer abolition petitions, but also report upor

them-thus scattering incendiary documents over the entire A strenger array of proof could not be brought to prove any proposition, than is before the public to show that the South cannot possibly vote for Scott, without a disregard of

ISANA TIONS OF FLOUR At Richmond, for the first quarter, ending September 30, 1852.

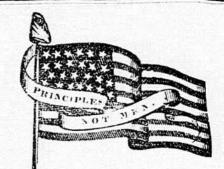
134 barrels faintly of harre's tine,

1,232 harrels condemned

To the Democratic Committees of Vigilance and the

meratic voter in the State should be furnished with electoral tickets in time. We can supply all orders that may be forwarded to us by he return matt, at \$4 per 1000, or 50 cents per 100 for a smaller number. The each must accompany the order in all cases. They will be sent free of postage. RANGE OF THE THERMOMETER,

12 o'clock. 5 o ctock



DEMOCRATIC TICKET. FOR PRESIDENT.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, FOR VICE PRESIDENT WILLIAM R. KING, OF ALABAMA.

E. L. E. C. T. O. R. S.,

LST DISTRICT - MORDECAL COOKE, of Norfolk Chy,

280 DISTRICT - CIMOTHIV RIVES, of Prince George,

Ind DISTRICT - A ROGHES DILLARD, of Henry,

470 DISTRICT - WHILIAM C. FLOURNOY, of Prince Edward,

570 DISTRICT - HORERT G. SCOTT, of Richmond Chy,

670 DISTRICT - ROBERT G. SCOTT, of Richmond Chy,

180 DISTRICT - ROBERT G. SCOTT, of Richmond Chy, -HENRY A WISE, of Accomac. -ROBERT L. MONTAGUE, of Middlesex. JAMES BARBOUR, of Culpeper
JOHN RANDOLPH TUCKER, of Frederick
GEORGE E DENEALE, of Rockingham. T - GEORGE E. DENEAD...

T - JAMES MCHOWELL, of Boresourt,

T - JOHN R. FLOVE, of Washington,

T - JOHNSON, of Taylor -MORTIMER H. JOHNSON, of -ZEDERIAH KIDWELL, of Man

# LATEST NEWS BY THE TELEGRAPH.

Telegraphed for the Richmond Enquirer. BALTIMORE, Sept. 30 -Gen. Scott reached Lexingly

yesterday, and was warmly welcomed. He visited Mo-Clay, and leit for Louisville, via Frankfort, to day. BALTIMORE, SEPT 30 -Sales of 350 bbls, flour at \$4 25; nothing doing in Grain. \*\*\*\*

NEW YORK, SERV. 30 - Cotton duff and prices un-changed. Fiber 10,000 hols, State brands \$4.40 a 4.44. Southern \$4.62 a 4.75. Wheat - Sules of 20,000 bushels at 104 a 105 for Western white: 95 cts, for red. Corn-30,0 bushels at 71 a 72 for mixed. DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT THE AFRICAN

Church on Friday evening next, the first of October, at he pass 7 o'clock. Our distinguished, able and elequent Sea for Robert M. T. Hunter, has accepted an invitation as

CHURCH ON FRIDAY NIGHT.

An Address from the Hon, Robert M. T. Hunter.
The Democracy of Richmond, will meet at the Africa

one, come all. We bid you welcome. The Northern supporters of Gen. Scott were Mr. Seward of New York Governor Johnston of Pennsylvania, Thur-AT GODDIN'S TAVERN.

The Democrats of Monroe Ward will hold a meeting at the Branch, at Goddin's Tavern, on Saturday night. Oct. 2nd at So'clock. Messrs, THOMAS T. GILES, GEO W ine and ail, attend the meeting, and hear our eloquent speaker Speaking will commence at \$ o'clock. A large and en thustastic meeting is expected; democrats from all parts of

the city, and surrounding country are invited to come THE DEMOCRATS OF SYDNEY AND OREGON

## COMMERCIAL RECORD.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. RICHMOND, OCTOBER 1, 1852. TOBACCO.—No change in prices last quo WHEAT - Good to prime White 92 5 a 95; Good to prim ted 90 a 92 5.
FLOUR.-Sales on bank at \$4 5. Supply light.
T. J. PEYTON Red 90 a 925.

CORN-65 cts. per bushel.

CORN MEAL.—70 cents per bushel. LIME.—Sales at SI. OATS—37 S a 40 cts. per bushel. RYE-75 cents. BACON.-Smithfield and Todd's, hog round, 12 cents.

Western sides, 10% a 11 cents; shoulders, 9% cents; cay smoked sides, 10% cts; bagged hams, 13 a 14 cts. FISH—Herrings, No. 1 cut \$7 a 7 25; closs 6 x a 5; Roe \$7 00 Mackerel, No. 3, \$7 a 7 k; No. 2, \$11x - No. 1, \$12 50. Shad-\$10 a 10 50. Halifax Gross Herrings \$1 50, cut \$5 50.

LARD -Bols, 12% ets., kegs 13% ets., pails 13% ets.

1RON-Pig Iron \$20 to 20, according to quality, Sweet,

\$90 per ton; English 50; Tredegar, Richmond manufacture

65; Up Country Bar \$824 87, according to quality. 31 50 cut \$5 50.

GUANO - 852 per ton. COFFEE-Rio 9 a 9 %; Laguayra 9 % a 9 % etc. PLASTER—Ground \$1.5; Lump 4.5 to 4.5 at wharf SALT-Sales from wharf at \$1.375, from store \$1.45.

HAY-\$1 25 a 1 37 2 from whart. STEEL - \$105 per ton. SUGAR-

PRICES OF STOCKS IN RICHMOND.

REGISTER BY JOHN A. LANCASTER & SON,
Week ending Thursday, September 30
Virginia State Stock, 6 per centus years to run, interest from date

WARLIAM JERNENAL. PORT OF RECUMEND OF TORER 1, 1852 ARRIVED.

In 1842 he addressed to T. P. Atkinson, Esq., his cele-Schr. Jane C. Doughty, Philadelphia. SAILED. Brig Mary Perkins, Nickerson, Boston. Schr. Courier, Crowel, Boston, Schr. Pearl, Knapp, New York. Steamer Pennsylvania, Baymore, Philadelphia

Schr. Geo. Luff Edingsworth, James River

GENERALS SCOTT AND PIERCE. I calling at WHITEHERST'S GALLIEY, No. 17 M

PAIRT BLD RATE AND TO THE PAIRT BLD RATE AND THE PAIRT BLD RATE BLD R

From the number and character of the hors a in training in fall meeting, fine sport may be expected. There are now to be in regular every ise at Fairheld and Broad Rock, and among these finest horse in the State. Not less than for an expected to see the great race on Firday, (Oct. Sth.) and the well exited reputs

Sept. 16-cwtd

Sept. 16-cwid

BROAD ROCK RACES.

MALL MEETING FOR 1-52 -Th. Races
will commence over this long co-abbished
course on THESDAY, the 17th of October,

\$2.50.
FOURTH DAY-Follay - lockey Club Pursu \$100, with the side-stake of \$200, three mile heats, half forlest, and closed on the of August with only two subscribers, \$12.
Coptem Beld er mames has horse Red Eye, air years old, by Both C. & N. Green rame bay filly Gold Pin. 1 years old, by Host

Any centieman who may desire to do so, can enter for the purse Thursday previous to the race.

Spt. 19-d2cid

C. & N. GREEN, Proprieto NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

PER SHIP ROANOKE TO NEW YORK.

THOSE who destreto ship per the Roanoke, will
much oblige us by fetting us knowns early a
practicable what they desire to ship.

Oct. 1-21

LUDLAM & WATSON

FOR BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA. STEAMER POCAHONTAS

THE "Pecahonias" will receive fright for it
above places, to day at 12 o'clock M. and we
continue to receive it up to the hour of one o'clock M. to-morrow (Saturday 2nd Inst.) LEDLAM & WATSON